

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



GEORGE W. YORK,
Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 4, 1900.

FORTIETH YEAR.
No. 40.

WEEKLY



Part of Harry Lathrop's Out-Apiary, in Green Co., Wis.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

[Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.]

IMPORTANT NOTICES:

The Subscription Price of this journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50c a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

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Reformed Spelling.—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound. Also some other changes are used.

The Weekly Budget

MR. J. T. CALVERT, of the A. I. Root Co., called on us last week when in Chicago on business. He had just returned from his European trip, and looked as if he was enjoying the best of health.

MR. J. B. JUDD, of Cass Co., N. D., made us a very pleasant call last week when on his way, with Mrs. Judd, to visit Boston and other places in the East. After that they will go to California and spend the winter on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Judd is only 78 years old, and as lively as a boy. He was a bee-keeper off and on for years beginning about 1860, and has kept bees continuously the past few years.

MR. CHAS. ALBERTS, of Dane Co., Wis., wrote as follows, Sept. 15:

"I consider the American Bee Journal one of the right things in the right place. There are some 25 bee-keepers in this vicinity, and one of them has kept bees for 25 years, and sometimes over 100 colonies, and never subscribed for a bee-paper. I think none of the others have, either, for I talk with nearly all of them, and find that with my five-years' experience and the Bee Journal I have done much better than the average. One man who has kept bees for 16 years complimented me at the last Farmers' Institute by saying that my exhibit of honey there was the best he ever saw."

MISS ELLA WOODCOCK, of Cook Co., Ill., sends us the following item which first appeared in the London (England) Chronicle:

BATTLE OF BEES AND WASPS.

A resident in the Colney Hatch-lane possess a hive of bees. One day they were besieged by a large swarm of wasps. A battle raged between the rival armies for a couple of days, with the result that the wasps are now in possession of the hive. The dead bodies of hundreds of bees killed during the encounter now lie around the hive.

EDITOR HUTCHINSON, of the Bee-Keepers' Review, said in his September issue that he was about to move into his new house, which is on a small lot with streets on three sides of it, so that he would be compelled to give up the keeping of bees.

We are glad to know that Mr. Hutchinson and his family are to have a new home, as it shows a degree of prosperity that is well deserved. Some day, in the by-and-by, we hope to make a similar "move." It is likely a far-away day, tho.

AS OTHERS SEE US.—Some of our esteemed contemporaries have our thanks for kind notices referring to the American Bee Journal. Here are a few:

"A great change in the appearance of the American Bee Journal has been made by Mr. York. A new heading, very tastily designed, graces the first page; and instead of reading-matter a half-tone of Mr. Eugene Secor fills the rest of the space. It seems there will be no more reading on the first page, but a picture of some prominent bee-keeper. Some might think the change would effect a saving; but the expense of the cut is fully equal to that of the reading-matter. The idea is an excellent one. The issue for this week gives a half-tone of E. R. Root's 'Gleanings in Bee-Culture.'

"The 'old reliable' American Bee Journal comes to us with a new face, the cover being artistically designed and printed on a highly calendered paper."—Canadian Bee Journal.

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We would suggest that those bee-keepers who did not produce enough honey for their home demand this year, just order some of the above, and sell it. And others, who want to earn some money, can get this honey and work up a demand for it almost anywhere.

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AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED IN 1861 THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

40th YEAR

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 4, 1900.

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Editorial Comments.

Cash vs. Commission Honey Sales.—Messrs. Aikin and Doolittle are not of one mind on this topic, as shown in the Progressive Bee-Keeper. Mr. Aikin is quite positive that the commission business is neither necessary nor right. He says, "How many have turned over to somebody else all their honey crop to sell when that crop represented their living, and in the end got nothing for it?" Mr. Doolittle replies that in 23 years' experience he has been trying to sell for cash, but has sold only 100 pounds to distant parties, because he could get cash only on the arrival of the honey. He was not willing to sell in that way, because formerly he did just that thing, and could not get a cent of pay for what had "arrived at the store in the distant city in good order." He says:

"And when it comes to shipping my honey to commission men, or shipping for 'pay on arrival,' I will take the commission man every time, for it is a criminal affair for him to 'run off with my honey,' while it is no such thing if he runs off with the cash for which he bought my honey, or rather agreed to pay me."

The moral of all this is, that neither cash buyers nor commission men have a monopoly of honesty, and probably neither of them are composed mainly of scoundrels, and the policy of the producer of honey who sends honey to a distant market is to inform himself thoroly, and whether he sells for cash or on commission to deal only with honest men.

A Story from Bee County, Tex., is going the rounds of the press, several of our subscribers having sent it to us. It says that some of the bees down there will work only on a certain kind of flower, "each hive, or cluster of hives, always drawing its sweets from some particular flower, and religiously shunning the others." Now, aren't those wonderful bees?

Then it goes on to say that they have "bee-trackers" there; that these are native Mexicans "who mount a broncho, ride over to a row of hives, wait until a big, healthy-looking bee emerges, and, when it flies away on its daily quest, gallop along in its wake, to see from just what kind of flowers it gathers, so as to help the bee-keeper decide how much honey of a certain flavor he is going to have!"

This whole fool story is credited to the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Getting Unfinish Sections Cleaned Out is one of the things that comes up about this time of the year. Some think it well to leave them without cleaning out, unless it be to extract the honey from them, while a large number insist that they should be licked out dry by the bees, lest the remaining honey should granulate or sour so as to affect

the honey put in them the following season. Whether to expose fully a large lot in the open air, or to take the slower, and what is in some cases the safer, plan, and allow access to only one bee at a time, is a question upon which there may be difference of opinion. The following Stray Straw from Gleanings in Bee-Culture may throw some light on the subject:

G. M. Doolittle says, in the Progressive Bee-Keeper, that he had tried the plan of giving bees free access to a large number of unfinished sections to clean up last fall, and the bees tore the combs so much that one-fourth of them were spoilt for baits. He calls it "the Dr. Miller plan," but it's the B. Taylor plan. The Miller plan is just the opposite: Allow an entrance to the sections only large enough for one bee at a time to enter, which is very much the better plan when there are only a few sections. When one has a large number of sections to be cleaned, the Taylor plan is away ahead, and I don't understand how it should work so disastrously with Bro. Doolittle.

[A good deal hinges on what Mr. Doolittle means when he speaks of having given access "to a large number of unfinished sections." I once exposed 10 or 20 poor uneven combs containing honey to the bees just after the honey season, at one of our out-yards, when there were 80 colonies all producing comb honey. I think I never saw a madder lot of bees in all my life. The combs in question were literally covered with a lot of bees scrambling and tumbling over each other in mad, hot haste to get a sip at the honey. Thousands of bees were also in the air that couldn't even get a smell, much less a taste, stinging right and left. It was impossible to do any work in the apiary, and it seemed as if our clothes were literally filled with stings. We hastily closed up our work for the day, and went off with our hands in our pockets, with a resolve that we would never try it again. When any one talked with me about letting bees help themselves to unfinished sections in a wholesale way, I thought he was next thing to a fool; but I have recently learned that the bees must have unfinished sections in such numbers so that there will be no scrambling and tumbling over each other to get a taste of sweet. If 500 to 1,000 of them were exposed in the apiary in a shady place, I venture to say that Doolittle would have very little trouble, and I would suggest that he try it at some future time, and report. If, in the case I have just mentioned above, I had given 50 or 100 combs, I do not think we should have had the rampage we did. But this is a kind of business that beginners should let entirely alone, and the question may be raised whether it might not be a somewhat dangerous experiment even for some experts. In any case the first trial of it should be at an out-yard remote from a public highway.—EDITOR.]

Trying to Winter Weak Colonies is a weakness from which few novices in bee-keeping are free. No matter that he is told the chances are largely in favor of the loss of each weak colony in winter after it has lived long enough to consume most of its stores; no matter that he is told that two weaklings united will consume very little more stores than each one separately, the beginner gives assent to all that is said in that direction, but holds still in reserve the thought that as some weak colonies do pull thru, his will be pretty sure to be of that fortunate number. Time and experience make him change his views, but the experience of others counts for little with him.

There is one argument, however, that may prove effec-

tive when others fail. He is likely to hesitate about trying to winter over several weaklings if you tell him in a convincing way that by uniting two weak colonies now he will have more colonies next July than if he keeps them separate, and both live thru the winter and spring. More colonies, mind you, for he has not yet reaht that point where he counts more upon the number of bees he has than upon the number of hives that contain bees.

In the cool weather of spring and early summer it takes about all the bees of a weak colony to keep up heat enough for life, without sparing any bees for outside or inside work. The bees cluster somewhat in spherical form, the outside bees forming a blanket to keep the others warm. It is easy to see that if a large cluster needs a blanket of a certain thickness, a small cluster can not be kept warm with a thinner blanket, and so it happens that at a time when a small proportion of the large cluster do the blanketing business the small cluster may be all blanket. This explains why it is that a colony in the spring, able to have only a small surface of brood in one or two combs, is at a standstill till hot weather, while one with bees enough to cover four frames will be increasing right along.

Now suppose in the same apiary four colonies equally weak No. 2 is united with No. 1, and Nos. 3 and 4 are left separate. Now suppose that the loss of bees in No. 1 during winter is just equal to that of both the other two—not a very supposable case, but we suppose it. In the spring, when brood-rearing has fairly started, there will be more brood in No. 1 than in both the others; but suppose the amount is equal, four frames of brood in No. 1, and two frames each in Nos. 3 and 4. The experience of every observing bee-keeper will tell him that for a time No. 1 will be on the increase while the other two will be at a standstill, if indeed they hold their own. So before there is any increase in either of the weaker ones, No. 1 will have six frames of brood. The bee-keeper can now divide No. 1 and have two colonies with three frames of brood each, against the two frames of brood in each of Nos. 3 and 4.

He who is wise will lose no time now in uniting colonies that have only enough bees to cover three or four combs.

Clarifying Beeswax.—An editorial in the American Bee-Keeper reads:

"An exchange says the secret of getting beeswax of a bright yellow color is to 'allow it to cool slowly.' Our contemporary would increase its prestige with the bee-keeping fraternity by running in a lot of slugs and quads instead of such information (?)."

Now will Editor Hill please tell us why? Is it that the information is of so little value that it is a waste of space, or because there is no bee-keeper who does not already know it?

Errors in Bee-Journals will occur, no matter how much one may try to be careful. In "Pickings" in Gleanings in Bee-Culture—a department conducted by Stenog, the man to whom the A. I. Root Co. are indebted for the large number of errors in language and printing that are *not* allowed to appear in their journal and publish books—occurs the following:

A correspondent says: "I set one sweet clover plant to the right of each hive." I supposed all clover plants were equally sweet. What kind of clover was it?

The greater number of the readers of Gleanings will hardly make out what Stenog is driving at, and the few who understand that he is calling attention to the omission of a hyphen may feel just a little puzzled to explain why it is that when one is speaking of a plant of sweet clover he should not call it a "sweet clover plant" just as well as to call it a "sweet-clover plant." Especially will he feel puz-

zled when he finds the omission of the hyphen endorsed by so able an authority as Stenog himself. If Stenog will carefully run his finger over the columns of the same number of Gleanings from which the above item is quoted, he will find, 13 pages farther on, at the northeast corner of page 693, mention made of "a \$200 red clover queen." Now if any evil-minded person should send in an inquiry asking, "Are other clover queens yellow, and is this the only clover queen that is red?" he may as well understand at once that no such offensive personalities will be admitted into these columns.

Base is the sin of ingratitude, and when Stenog so unselfishly points out what should be corrected in this journal, the least that can be done is to return the favor by pointing out what might be bettered in the very excellent journal over which he keeps watch and ward.

On page 551 of the American Bee Journal J. H. Martin speaks of a new package for a small amount of honey, and Stenog says (Gleanings, page 719):

In speaking of suitable packages for small amounts of honey, Mr. Martin says he saw one lately that worked like a charm. The containing medium was made of sausage-stuffing, but he thinks this was evidently unfit.

It would not be appropriate to say that one would think it "evidently unfit" to have honey contained in something made of chopt meat, for that is not what Stenog means. Instead of "sausage-stuffing," he means *the thing that holds the stuffing*, or, as Mr. Martin express it, "the material that forms the covering for sausages."

When it comes to writing pure and undefiled English, it must be confess, "We are all poor critters."

Bee-Keeping at the Pan-American.—In a private letter from Mr. F. A. Converse, superintendent of live stock, dairy and agricultural exhibits, at the Pan-American Exposition, to be held in Buffalo, N.Y., next year, he has this to say regarding the aparian exhibit:

"I may say regarding the bee-exhibit at the Pan American Exposition, things are beginning to assume a tangible shape, and already several exhibits from the various States are being taken up, and the outlook is that the bee-exhibit will be one of the prominent features of the Exposition. Separate space has been set aside in the main Agricultural Building for this display, and it will be fitted with every accommodation possible to have this industry represented in a way that shall be commensurate with its importance."

Bee-keepers had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Converse at the recent Chicago convention, and everybody can feel assured that he will do all in his power to make the bee-keeping part of the Pan-American one of the most interesting and helpful exhibits in the whole aggregation.

"**The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom**" is the name of the finest bee-keeper's song—words by Hon. Eugene Secor and music by Dr. C. C. Miller. This is thought by some to be the best bee-song yet written by Mr. Secor and Dr. Miller. It is, indeed, a "hummer." We can furnish a single copy of it postpaid, for 10 cents, or 3 copies for 25 cents. Or, we will mail a half-dozen copies of it for sending us *one new yearly subscription* to the American Bee Journal at \$1.00.

The Chicago Convention Picture is a fine one. It is nearly 8x10 inches in size, mounted on heavy cardboard 10x12 inches. It is, we believe, the largest group of bee-keepers ever taken in one picture. It is sent, postpaid, for 75 cents; or we can send the American Bee Journal one year and the picture—both for \$1.60. It would be a nice picture to frame. We have not counted them, but think there are nearly 200 bee-keepers shown.

The Premiums offered this week are well worth working for. Look at them.

Contributed Articles.

A Wisconsin Bee-Keeper and His Apiaries.

I SEND herewith a view of a part of my Monroe apiary, and also one of the larger yard at Brownstown, the next station on the railroad 8 miles west. In reference to my bee-keeping, I will say I became interested in bees while working for the railroad company as agent at Prairie du Sac, Wis., about 18 years ago. It was from the veteran bee-keeper, J. J. Ochsner, that I purchased my first colony of bees. Like the Ochsners, my business has been principally the production of comb honey, but always producing more or less extracted along with it.

Soon after making my beginning in bee-keeping, we removed to Brownstown, Green Co. There were only a few colonies of bees on the field, all of which I purchased, as the owners took but little interest in them. But after several years had elapsed, and I had succeeded in building up a good paying apiary, then a number of people on the field discovered that bee-keeping was just the business they wanted, and, as a result, I have had to contend with an overstocked locality; but I have this much to claim, I never started an apiary on another's field, and don't think I ever will. It is unnecessary. If I can't buy out the occupant, there are unoccupied fields.

After pursuing the business at Brownstown for 12 years, I purchased a block of land in the residence portion of the county seat of Green county, on which I built a family residence. I bought out the only apiary then in the city, one that had been established for 25 years, thus making this my headquarters. We have at this time something over 200 colonies, the greater part of which are at Brownstown. We use the 8-frame dovetailed and the 8-frame Grimm-Langstroth hives, and practice tiering up for extracted honey, and the Heddon method of hiving swarms. All queens are clipped at the beginning of each season. Our percentage of colonies work for comb honey that cast swarms are low; this year, with a fair crop from white clover, only 25 to 30 percent. Colonies work for extracted honey rarely cast swarms; there was not a single one in the Brownstown yard this season, and only one here.

I wish to say a word or two about our county here in Southern Wisconsin. We hear lots of bragging about California and other places said to be much more desirable, but I have known a number of people to leave this locality for California, and, after a few months, come back disgusted with the dry, dusty counties they had gone to. Our country is fair for bees; there may be other places better, but certainly there are many worse. But in all that goes to make up a truly fruitful country, this excels. By this, I mean, a country that produces in great abundance corn, rye, oats, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, honey, and especially milk, butter and cheese. Truly it is a land flowing with milk and honey, and it is not subject to failures. We always have some paying crops if others are short. I love my native State of Wisconsin; I love her hills and valleys, her streams and lakes of clear water, and I love her people. They are a healthy, industrious class of people, for our climate tends to produce such a type.

In regard to the honey sources of my immediate field I will say: This is a natural white clover country, and this, supplemented by more or less alsike, we consider our main source. Basswood, which is not nearly so plentiful as formerly, occasionally gives us a crop, but it is an uncertain yielder. This season, with a good prospect in view, we had only 3 or 4 days of a flow from it. Heavy storms followed by hot, sultry days cut it short. Outside of these we sometimes get nice crops of light amber fall honey along the creek bottoms, from heartsease and various yel-

low flowers. Willows, dandelions and fruit-bloom in spring make it almost unnecessary ever to feed.

Wisconsin bee-keepers are just foolish enough to believe that our white clover and basswood honey is not excelled in quality by honey that is produced beyond the Mississippi, or in any other country. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. I just got an order for a shipment of comb honey to go to Nebraska, the purchaser saying he could buy honey out there at 1½ to 4 cents per pound cheaper; but it didn't have the Wisconsin flavor.

But after all I have said, I want all other people to think just as much of their part of the country and its advantages as I do of mine.

It is unnecessary for me to inform the Bee Journal man that the "old reliable" American Bee Journal "stands in" with Wisconsin bee-keepers; his subscription list shows that, as I discovered on my travels among the people. Long may it continue to be the practical, helpful paper it is; and long may its editor have life and strength to work for the best interests of bee-keepers as few men have worked.

Green Co., Wis.

HARRY LATHROP.



Letter No. 2 From Mr. C. P. Dadant, Now in France.

NYON, FRANCE, Aug. 27, 1900.

DEAR MR. YORK:—After having visited the home of my childhood, I left for the south with the intention of stopping on my way in the village that my grandfather inhabited years ago. He was a country doctor, and his children and grandchildren used to gather at his home during vacation every summer. This was 40 years ago. But he has since died, and the old uncle, his brother-in-law, who was mayor of the village, has also died; the old mansion has been sold to a villager, who transformed the fine fruit and flower garden, and the terraces, into vegetable gardens and potato patches, so that all the romance has disappeared, especially as the house has not been kept up, and is in a greatly dilapidated condition. But I roamed about the village, made my name known, and we were soon at home among a dozen families who claimed intimate acquaintance, and in some cases remote relationship, with our family.

We remained but two days, but I had occasion to ascertain that here also the only progressive bee-culture to be found is in the hands of the school-teacher, who devotes his spare hours to a small apiary of movable-frame hives.

A short trip to the forest on top of the neighboring mountain, convinced me that the flora of the country is much richer than that of Illinois, during the months of July and August, for there are hundreds of different wild blossoms visited by the bees during those months. The climate is neither so hot nor so dry as ours, and everything keeps green usually during the warmest weather. In many regards things remind me of northern Wisconsin, but they have an early spring and a milder winter.

We then proceeded to Macon by way of Dijon, along the



A Corner in Mr. Lathrop's Home Bee-Yard, in Green Co., Wis.

shores of the Saone River, among some of the finest scenery I ever saw, for the shores of the Saone look like an endless village, dotted with villas and castles of ancient date, among an uninterrupted line of vineyards.

At Macon, Mr. Maigre awaited us at the station. I had never met this gentleman, but had had a great deal of correspondence with him, and we both soon felt at home in his family. He is an extensive bee-keeper, and manufactures bee-supplies on a small scale. He has four out-apiaries in Beaujolais, across the river Saone; and the trip was taken in his automobile—the first one on which I ever rode. Automobiles are becoming very plentiful in France, and no wonder, they have such fine roads.

It is difficult for an American, who has never visited Europe, to picture to himself the roads of Europe. A few words will suffice to express the difference between their roads and ours. The poorest of their roads are better than the best of our macadamized streets. The average European road is an avenue with a solid smooth bed, high in the middle, with a row of trees on either side, and a drain just outside of the row of trees. In the wettest weather, you can walk, or ride a bicycle, without finding more than a little thin mud that will hardly dampen the tire of the wheel.

Beaujolais is a fine honey-producing district, having alfalfa, sainfoin, basswood in the early summer, and any amount of buckwheat during the later months. Maigre's apiaries are scattered among vineyards, plum and pear orchards, and around and about houses in close proximity to the road. I should be afraid of the bees stinging people and horses, but it is very evident that they become accustomed to the bustle of busy thorofares, for I have nowhere seen quieter bees.

The practical bee-keepers in France all use the extractor, for it appears that extracted honey brings as high a price as comb honey. This is the result of the ancient custom of pressing the honey out of the comb before eating it. As a matter of course, they find the honey that has been extracted far superior to the old strained honey. In Mr. Maigre's apiaries I saw two small improvements that I think are very good. The one is a wire-netting shield around the fire-box of the smoker, which effectually prevents one's burning his fingers, as this shield permits a free passage of air, and is always cool. They use a copy of the Bingham smoker nearly exclusively with this improvement. The other implement is a long brush for brushing bees off the combs. These brushes are thin and strong, with very long bristles, and are superior to anything we have.

A thing which strikes us Americans as very odd, is the numerous different articles employed to make bee-hives, owing to the high price of lumber. I saw hives made of straw, of wood and straw, of earth, of willow wood covered with mortar, of cement, and, in a few cases, of reeds and rushes. Straw roofs are plentiful, but they use also tiles and wooden roofs. But in no case is the workmanship equal to what is made in the United States. They make section-boxes that no one in the United States would buy—they are too rough and dark. I am told that the white basswood is very scarce in France, and they have to fall back on much darker lumber. The best of their pine comes from Sweden and Norway.

I have been kept so busy visiting that this letter, begun at Nyon, is finished at Paris. I will write you again soon, and describe my trip in Switzerland. C. P. DADANT.



Natural-Built Combs vs. Foundation.

BY B. A. HODSELL.

In reply to Mr. S. A. Deacon's articles in the numbers of the American Bee Journal for Aug. 16 and 23, I would say that, if he were talking to C. P. Dadant or other practical bee-keepers only, I would not say a word, but believing that his long article will mislead and greatly damage hundreds of beginners, I feel it my duty as one of the largest bee-keepers of the Southwest to reply.

I have about 700 pounds of wax made into foundation on the halves, annually, using every pound of my half in full sheets, mostly in the brood-chamber the first year, therefore securing all worker-comb in the brood-chamber.

To illustrate the advantage of foundation over natural-built combs, last spring in one of my out-apiaries which I had run in that way for years, and had weeded out the natural-built drone-comb in my first extracting, I found only a

handful of drone-brood in the super, and 12 cases of 120 pounds each of extracted honey.

In another out-apairy of equal number, and equally well filled, about one-half foundation combs were in the super, much of the rest being natural-built drone-comb. After extracting the honey I uncapt and jarred out the drone-brood, securing about a bushel of drone bees, and only eight cases of honey—a direct loss of four cases, or \$30, in the one extracting, because I allowed the bees to use natural-built combs instead of foundation.

I allowed the young swarms to be hived on the halves this year, using full sheets of foundation for my 20, and obtained about 26 pounds of surplus honey to each hive, worth \$30. The renter used no foundation, got plenty of crooked combs, and no surplus.

I never saw any irregularity or breaking down of foundation, as Mr. Deacon would have us believe, or changed into drone-comb, but always as nicely completed as stamp.

We do know by experience that if allowed to build the combs themselves, a large proportion of worthless drone-comb will be found in the brood-chamber and supers, which must be melted up and run into foundation, or the result will be as I have just stated. I have no bees, queens, bees-wax, or foundation, to sell, but use all the full sheets of foundation I can get, and expect to continue until I work out all the natural-built drone-combs except a few patches in my best breeding colonies.

Mr. Deacon says the old bee-keepers don't use as much foundation as formerly. Perhaps not since they have their natural-built drone-combs melted up and replaced in the form of foundation. If I ever get that far along I will also sell my wax, but when I get thru my 11 apiaries I will continue to patronize the foundation-mill.

Maricopa Co., Ariz.

Convention Proceedings.

Report of the Proceedings of the 31st Annual Convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, held at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 28, 29 and 30, 1900.

BY DR. A. B. MASON, SEC.

(Continued from page 614.)

SECOND DAY—FORENOON SESSION.

The forenoon session of the second day, Aug. 29, was called to order by Pres. Root, when little Miss Ethel Acklin played and sang the bee-keeper's song, "The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom," after which the Rev. E. T. Abbott offered prayer.

Pres. E. R. Root, of Ohio, then delivered the following

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

I should prefer to omit this part of the program altogether; but as the president's address has been a conspicuous and important feature in the conventions of this Association in the past, it is, perhaps, proper that a precedent should not be started now. It is hardly proper, tho, that I should take up much time in view of the part I take in the stereopticon work later on, and I will, therefore, be very brief.

INCREASE IN BROOD DISEASES.

This convention should consider the increase of both foul and black brood thruout the country. That both diseases are certainly making advancement in certain sections of the country can scarcely be denied. A few years ago, if I received at our office more than one sample of diseased brood a month it was considered as something somewhat remarkable; but now specimens of brood are sent in almost daily. Black brood, which I regard as more insidious, and the more to be dreaded of the two diseases, is thought to travel thru the air; that is to say, many of the bee-keepers who are in the vicinity of its ravages believe that the germs of this dread disease float from one locality to another. I am inclined to doubt it; but, in the face of the facts, we are compelled to admit that it travels much more rapidly than foul brood. This convention should pass suitable resolu-

tions, calling attention to the seriousness of the situation, and ask State and National governments, where they have not already done so, to pass such legislation as will afford the necessary relief.

Indorsement should be made of the splendid work done by the inspectors of Wisconsin and New York; and in the last-named, especially the Commissioner of Agriculture, should receive the thanks of this Association for the interest he has taken in the matter of the suppression of black brood thru the Empire State. This commissioner has not only helped in every way possible, but has placed on the pay of the State some four inspectors, bee-keepers, each of whom has a series of counties in which it is his duty to make frequent and careful inspections of all apiaries within his jurisdiction. The prompt and energetic measures undertaken by the State of New York should be recognized by bee-keepers in every State in the Union; for without such prompt action bee-keeping might be almost entirely wiped out of some important sections of other States, as it is already in some localities in New York.

A vote of thanks should also be tendered to Dr. W. R. Howard, Bacteriologist at the University of Fort Worth, Texas, who has performed a service for bee-keepers in his investigations of black brood and pickled brood, with very little show of remuneration. Such services, if paid for either by any individual State, or by the general government, would cost hundreds of dollars.

HONEY ADULTERATION IN THE CITIES.

I am glad to believe that adulteration, one of the greatest evils with which we have to contend, is not on the increase; indeed, it has been most decidedly checked (thanks to this organization) in some of our large centers of population; but there is a broad field for work, and this convention should not only hold up the hands of the general manager in the work he has already begun, but should consider plans by which the evil may be further curtailed.

BEES FOR BUSINESS.

This Association should go on record as indorsing the efforts made by queen-breeders to develop a strain of bees that can work on red clover. Too much attention has been given to the breeding of handsome bees—bees for color. The matter of breeding for longer tongues, and the securing of shorter corolla-tubes in red clover, will come up later in the sessions of this convention.

SPRAYING DURING FRUIT-BLOOM.

From all sections of the country we hear complaints of bees and brood being poisoned during spraying time. Ignorant and vicious fruit-growers in many localities, sometimes in spite of legislation, persist in administering the poisonous mixtures during the time that the trees are in full bloom. It has been shown repeatedly by experiment stations and by private individuals that spraying during blooming time is both a waste of material and a great damage to a very important industry—bee-keeping. This convention should pass certain resolutions praying State legislatures to enact such legislation, where there are no anti-spraying laws, as will bring the needed relief to bee-keepers. The general manager of this Association has already done some good work, especially in the preparation of certain pamphlets on this question of spraying, designed for free distribution by the members of this organization.

RETAILING EXTRACTED HONEY.

Some recommendation should go forth from this Association to the bee-keepers of the country, urging the importance of the development of the home markets for extracted honey. Too much of the liquid article is being rushed to the cities, where it is adulterated, and palmed off on the unsuspecting public. A number of prominent producers are now bottling their own product, and putting it out on the markets of their own vicinities, under their own name and guarantee. The fact has been demonstrated over and over again, that the general public will pay a good round price providing it can be assured that the honey it is buying is pure bees' honey, and that the bee-keeper or person putting it out is reliable and honest.

BEES A NUISANCE.

In various sections of the country bees have been declared a nuisance. They are being voted out by town councils, and suits are being begun; but in the great majority of cases where the bee-keepers have got into trouble they are not members of this Association. Within the last few days two parties have written for advice as to how to

proceed. But neither of them was a member of the National Bee-Keepers' Association. I wrote to both, telling them that they could not expect the Association to defend them, but that I had no doubt if they gave the facts in each case to General Manager Secor, inclosing a membership fee of one dollar, he would advise them how to proceed; but that it must be distinctly understood that, as they were not members before the trouble began, they could not expect financial aid by joining the Association now. Bee-keepers who are already members should use every effort to induce their neighbors and friends who are also in the same business to send in their dollar, and thus be ready for any emergency that may arise, and at the same time help the Association carry on its grand work.

RESOLUTIONS.

Thus far I have outlined work for the committee on resolutions. I do not mean to dictate; but having been before our Ohio State legislature in the interest of certain bills up for passage, I have learned the value of an indorsement by a State or National association. When I tried to interest the members of our Ohio legislature in a foul-brood bill and in an anti-spraying bill, about the first question I was asked was, "Does your State organization ask for them?" When they learned that we had no such organization they manifested very little interest in the measures that I was advocating. The reason of this is not difficult to find. Our legislators are constantly beset by people who have all kinds of hobbies to ride and axes to grind; and as it is impossible to listen to all their claims, our law-makers are compelled to confine their attention to matters that emanate from representative bodies of men rather than to the men individually.

Resolutions, suitably drawn, would go a long way in influencing legislators, and even our general government, in matters directly touching our interests; and in this connection it goes without saying, that this organization should lend its indorsement to the Brosius Pure-Food Bill, or some equally good measure that may be brought before our next Congress.

There are many other important matters to which I might refer; but as these will be brought up in one way or another during the sessions of this convention, I forbear.

E. R. Root.

On motion of Dr. Mason it was voted that the president's address be referred to a committee consisting of Rev. E. T. Abbott, Hon. Eugene Secor, and Mr. O. L. Hershiser, to consider the suggestions offered, and make such recommendations as they might see proper.

A Member—Are they to be the committee on resolutions?

Dr. Mason—I think it a very good plan to make that a separate committee—they will have enough to do.

Pres. Root—That matter will come up a little later on when we appoint committees.

A Member—Was there a committee appointed last evening?

Pres. Root—Yes, but not on resolutions.

The next thing on the program for this morning is a paper on "Queen-Rearing by the Doolittle Method," by Mrs. H. G. Acklin, of Minnesota, who has had considerable experience in the rearing of queens.

By Mrs. Acklin's request Mr. George W. York, president of the Chicago Bee-Keepers' Association, read her paper, which is as follows:

QUEEN-REARING BY THE DOOLITTLE METHOD.

—I do not follow the Doolittle plan exclusively, notwithstanding it has pleased our worthy secretary to assign me this subject. I presume there are as many methods used in rearing queens as there are queen-breeders. Individuality is sure to crop out, in the minor points at least, in every undertaking in life. Nevertheless, I think Mr. Doolittle is a real benefactor to bee-keepers, and especially so to the queen-rearing element, and that he should receive our life-long homage. I believe he has been perfectly unselfish in giving his experience to the world, and just imagine what a vast amount of planning and tinkering he has saved the lesser lights.

I speak for myself now, as we are so crushed with work during the queen-rearing period that it would be practically impossible for me to evolve for myself, without any pointers or suggestions, a plan which would be altogether satisfactory. If I mistake not, Mr. Doolittle is the pioneer in the cell-up method.

No one can rear good queens unless great care and untiring vigilance is practiced in the selection of queens to

breed from. There are so many qualities to be considered—gentleness, prolificness, good honey-gathering, color, and so on to the end of the chapter. One hardly knows what a queen is until it is time to supersede her; unless, indeed, you get hold of a queen like one we bought last summer for breeding purposes, and had to ship her to an out-apiary so we could step out of the back door, and the poor kittens could have a chance to live in the back yard. Do you wonder that I put gentleness first in the list of good qualities?

But, "honor bright," as we used to say at school, I believe that gentleness can be combined with all other good qualities without detracting one iota from any of them.

Living, as we do, on the corner of a busy street in a large city, and having our bees just a step from the back door, we would naturally breed for gentleness for our own convenience. But I know that we do not eliminate other good qualities, as our queens fill every available place in the brood-nest with eggs, and the last honey-year we had we took off something over 100 pounds to the colony, spring count. We have very few swarms if plenty of room is given the bees at the proper time.

But to return: Most of our queen-rearing nuclei are at home, and that fact affords us the opportunity of selecting the best queens from the out-yards for the home yard, and also of taking away any undesirable ones. We frequently make changes of this kind.

The matter of drones, as you all know, is another very important factor in the rearing of good queens. A neighbor bee-keeper has a queen which produces most beautiful drones, and we have secured several combs of them from him this season. We like to get good drones from another apiary, as it makes a direct cross.

In looking over the bee-papers one reads a multiplicity of ways of starting queen-cells, all of which may be good. We use the cell-cup plan—the details of which you are all familiar with—and start the cups at intervals of two days. That gives time to get one lot put away before the next lot is ready. I use very young larvae, and expect the queens to hatch the 12th or 13th day after the larvae are transferred. I also use royal jelly, as that seems the surest way. I plan to look over the nuclei, to see if the queens are out the 14th day; as, if I go over them the 13th, I am just about sure to find one or two which are not out. I take the cells from the colony in which they are built the 10th or 11th day.

We use the 10-frame hive with a movable bee-proof partition-board in the center, which gives room for a 4-frame nucleus and division-board on each side. This plan has the double advantage of saving room and hives, and also of being able to throw the two nuclei together when one queen or nucleus is sold in the early spring. A cover is necessary directly over the frames, which may be of either canvas or enameled cloth. For the winter covering we have a different arrangement.

It may sound strange to many of you when I speak of saving room; but as we are not fortunate enough to live on a large farm, such as our worthy general manager so feelingly describes in his song, it behooves us to economize space whenever practicable.

Believing, with one of our talented editors, that the mission of a paper is to start discussion on a subject, not exhaust it, I will close. — MRS. H. G. ACKLIN.

Pres. Root—You have heard this paper; it is now open for discussion.

R. L. Taylor—The writer says she has very little swarming; I would like to inquire whether she produces comb honey or extracted?

Mrs. Acklin—Mostly extracted honey.

Pres. Root—This is a very interesting paper, and as most of you are probably honey-producers, you ought to be interested in this subject of queen-rearing. I believe everyone should try to rear the bulk of his own queens. I can't help feeling that many queens shift thru the mail suffer somewhat from the jolting and jarring they get.

C. A. Hatch—I think the point of selecting drones one that is well taken. In my own management of apiaries I find that I can materially change the character of a whole apiary by giving attention to the drones alone. It is a well known fact by all breeders of stock that the progeny rests more with the male than with the female, and I think queen-breeders heretofore have been inclined to lay too



Little Miss Ethel Acklin with Queen-Cell Frame.

much stress on the influence of the queen, and ignore the male side of the progeny.

Mr. Abbott—Excuse me, I want to offer some objections to the president's statement about shipping queens. The best "queen" that I have was reared for me in New York. Her mother took care of her until she was about 21; I think she did a better job than I could! I don't believe in everybody rearing his own queens; I can get better queens reared than I can rear myself. If you know how, it is best to do it yourself; if you don't, it is best to let the other fellow do it.

Dr. Mason—it seems to be exceedingly and uncomfortably warm here for some of us boys; as the ladies are allowed to wear shirt-waists, I suggest that those of us who would like to do the same thing, just do it [taking off his coat]. I want to say another thing: Every member of this Association that has paid his dollar, whether to Mr. Secor or to myself, is entitled to one of these badges free, and I am going to suggest that no one be allowed to say a word until he has a badge on.

Pres. Root—That would be hard on a good many of us here; how are you going to know when they take off their coats, that they haven't any badge?

Mr. York—I would suggest that we have an intermission so that people can come forward and get badges; perhaps it is not their fault that they haven't them.

Pres. Root—We will have such an intermission now for about five or ten minutes, when we will take up this discussion again. — [Continued next week.]

York's Honey Calendar for 1900 is a 16-page pamphlet especially gotten up to create a demand for honey among should-be consumers. The forepart was written by Dr. C. C. Miller, and is devoted to general information concerning honey. The latter part consists of recipes for use in cooking and as a medicine. It will be found to be a very effective helper in working up a home market for honey. We furnish them, postpaid, at these prices: A sample free; 25 copies for 30 cents; 50 for 50 cents; 100 for 90 cents; 250 for \$2.00; 500 for \$3.50. For 25 cents extra we will print your name and address on the front page, when ordering 100 or more copies at these prices.

Questions and Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

Feed for Winter Stores.

If a colony requires 10 pounds more feed than it has to winter on, and we feed granulated sugar, equal parts by weight, should we take 5 or 10 pounds of sugar to make up the necessary 10 pounds weight? or will 10 pounds of sugar go as far as 10 pounds of honey, when mixt as above, sugar mixt with water?

NEW YORK.

ANSWER.—Ten pounds of sugar goes farther than 10 pounds of honey. About 5 pounds of sugar to 2 pounds of water is considered a feed equal in strength to honey, so if your bees need 10 pounds of feed that is to be half-and-half, they should have about 7 pounds of sugar and the same of water. But it will not do to feed so much water late in the season. The bees will not have time to evaporate it, and a thicker feed will be better.

A Beginner's Questions.

I suppose you must grow tired of beginner's questions, as the things they ask about are so old and stale to you. I never ask what I can gain from the bee-books; but the trouble is they describe things in such a way that we can't grasp the idea. Besides, there are some things we can't learn from the books, and here I come again to ask you:

1. From the best information you have, what would be the best honey-plant (flowers, shrubs) I could plant for the benefit of my bees next year in my two-acre orchard lot fenced to itself, and set out in all the different kinds of orchard fruits, supposing such plants to be planted among the fruit-trees?

2. Why do bees fill up when smoked or disturbed? I know they do it, but why do they do it? and do they retain it permanently?

3. What could cause some of my bees (just a few, say a pint) to swarm out and cluster on a nearby bush? I have had two different occasions of this kind lately. If the entire swarm had came out I would better understand it, but these few came out, clustered, and never pretended to leave, only to change their bush from one to another, and never returned to the mother colony. Last fall I had this same thing to occur Nov. 1, but they left for the woods.

4. If I were to transfer my bees, would it be safe to do so next spring before they begin to gather and store honey? and if I did, would it not be absolutely necessary to feed them until they did begin to store?

5. When would be the best time to move my entire apiary to a distance of 100 or 200 yards, after, or before, I transfer them?

6. Would my orchard be a good locality for them, placing the hives along on the fruit-tree rows? or would their alighting on the fruit-trees in swarming-time cause damage to the trees in having to saw off so many limbs to hive them?

7. Can the Manum swarm-catcher be used successfully enough to prevent sawing off these limbs?

8. Is an orchard generally considered a good locality for an apiary, all these things considered?

9. In using old comb, does it require that the comb should be placed so as to stand as it did in the hive where it was made by the bees? I've heard one could not invert the comb for the reason the bees could not refill it unless it had the same angle (incline) it had at first, that it would not hold the honey.

MISSISSIPPI.

ANSWERS.—1. No, I do not weary of beginners' questions, but am always interested in them, unless the question be one that is fully answered in every text-book on bee-culture, and then it is only a waste of space to answer it here. You must not be too hard on the books. It is utterly impracticable for them to answer all questions that may arise. If it were possible for them to do so, there would be no excuse for this department. If they give general prin-

ciples in such way as not to be misleading, they do well. But they are indispensable, and the man who depends upon a bee-journal without having a text-book is unwise. After carefully studying his text-book, however, he will still have plenty of questions to ask, and the intelligent questions of the beginner are always of interest. It may, however, be no easy matter to answer some of them, as for example your first question. The book that should attempt to give point-blank instructions on such a matter would need to occupy much room, and the instruction that would be all right for one locality might illy fit another. But I will make some attempt to answer.

1. If the prosperity of the orchard is the main thing to be considered, a good plow might be better than any kind of honey-plant. And yet there might be something planted among the trees whose product, together with the nectar gathered therefrom, would more than repay the damage done to the trees of the orchard. Your wise plan would be to consult an experienced orchardist as to the things that might be judiciously planted in an orchard, and then select among them such as would be best for the bees. And his experience should be in Mississippi, not in Massachusetts. Sweet clover or alsike clover would be fine for the bees, but not so good for the trees. One of the best things might be the raspberry. It succeeds well in partial shade, and yields a large amount of nectar, and its presence will do the trees no harm if kept properly cultivated. The different vines, such as cucumbers, squashes and pumpkins are also honey-plants, and would not be very bad for the orchard.

2. I don't know. The supposition is that bees reason something like this, allowing that they reason: "It looks a good bit as tho we were to be turned out of house and home, and if we're to migrate to some other place it's high time we were loading up our knapsacks with provisions to take with us." When the excitement subsides, and they conclude they're not going to move after all, they unload most of the honey they have taken, but no doubt every such disturbance costs at least a little in the way of stores.

3. It might be bees accompanying a superseding queen on her wedding-flight, or a small after-swarm, more likely the latter, which is very freaky with its virgin queen.

4. It might not be unsafe to transfer so early, but the disarrangement of the brood-nest would be more easily overcome at a time the bees were storing. It would not be absolutely necessary to feed unless there was danger of starving, and either to transfer or feed when too cold for bees to fly would be unadvisable. Better transfer in fruit-bloom, or, perhaps still better, wait till they swarm.

5. The transferring need not be considered, but it will be well to move them early; if convenient, just before their cleansing flight in spring.

6. An orchard is one of the very best places to put hives. The trees would trouble little more about swarms alighting on them than if they were near by outside the orchard.

7. Yes, generally.

8. Yes.

9. Practically it makes little difference. The bees are able to straighten up matters.

No Swarming and a Remarkable Yield.

I would like to inquire the probable reason of bees not swarming. I have 5 colonies but did not get a swarm this season. The colonies were very strong in the spring. I put on supers early, and have taken off 650 pounds of comb honey. Is it more than the usual yield?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—It is hard to say with any degree of positiveness just why your bees did not swarm. You say you put on supers early, and the bees thus feeling that there was plenty of room at home were less inclined to look for quarters elsewhere. You say nothing about the size of your hives, and it may be that large hives had something to do with it. It may be, too, that the strain of bees had more to do with it than anything else, for some bees are much less inclined to swarm than others. If you have bees not inclined to swarm, you are much to be congratulated. Your average of 130 pounds per colony is a remarkable one for northern Illinois this year. If your bees had swarmed, the chances are that your crop would have been less.

The American Fruit and Vegetable Journal is just what its name indicates. Tells all about growing fruits and vegetables. It is a fine monthly, at 50 cents a year. We can mail you a free sample copy of it, if you ask for it. We club it with the American Bee Journal—both for \$1.10.

The Afterthought.

The "Old Reliable" seen thru New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Richards, Ohio.

THAT BEE-HIVE INCUBATOR—OR HENLESS HATCHER.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," no doubt; but even if it eats well we want more than a teaspoonful, else we lose interest in the whole thing. Many of us knew that a few eggs carefully adjusted over a very strong colony of bees could be hatched, as an experiment; but I imagine that the commercial, business-like, right-straight-along incubating of eggs by bee-heat will come to some of us as a new revelation. Here we have it right before our eyes, and 16 top-story chicks out foraging their way in this queer world, minus hen. And the dark man behind the hive backs it with the assertion that he has been at it all the spring, finds it satisfactory, not unreasonable in its demands for care, and safe enough to trust \$5.00 sittings to. And now that old chestnut of a debating-society question about who is the chicken's mother will need readjusting. Which indeed? the queen? or the workers? or the drones? or the cushion? or the Norton? or the combination? Perchance when we try to do the trick we shall smother the prospective chicks for lack of air, else chill them by too much of it. Better find out first what those cushions are stufit with, as therein may lie the whole thing—pure air, without draft and its chills. Page 529.

CAUSES OF SWARMING.

Prof. Cook rather requests criticism, page 530, and he may get all the "no, no!" chorus he wants on his fundamental proposition, "Bees are incited to swarm because of something disturbing their peace." I shall not cry no, however. I rather like the dictum—if you will only take it in a sense sufficiently broad. Say the young man goes West because of feelings disturbing his peace; and say the male of the herd jumps over the fence, according to his well-known style, because of feelings disturbing his peace, and then you may proceed to float the proposition in question also. Yes, the disturbance can usually be more readily pointed out in the bees' case than in the others. Blessed be disturbance. It moved Budha until he renounced a throne. It moved Paul to preach the gospel. It moved the Christ until he volunteered the cross. But when it comes to the swarming of bees we are a little inclined toward, Blessed be lack of disturbance. If we only could give them "Something to do, something to love, and something to hope for"—that earthly heaven in a nutshell, without any disturbance thrown in, we should be very glad.

I'll consent to kick right lively against the Professor's notion that bees swarm for lack of honey. Here, alighting upon a certain effect he thinks it a cause. After a colony has swarmed itself nearly to death there is usually very little honey in the hive. Of course there are "famine swarms"; but it does not elucidate matters to jumble them up with normal swarms, which are very different. I'll object also to those words "if ever," more than half way down the last column. If they mean anything they mean to suggest a doubt whether bees ever swarm without long and careful preparation; and I think a leading bee-man should, at this late day, be ashamed to encourage such a doubt as that. It is of decided interest that Prof. Cook's experience is that a swarm when the queen is left behind usually clusters. A prevalent impression, at least among non-clippers, is that such a thing is quite rare.

EVAPORATING OR RIPENING HONEY ARTIFICIALLY.

How to evaporate the superfluous water in honey without having the aroma (which is much more volatile than water) also evaporate, well, that, I sadly fear, is an insoluble question. The bees themselves make a partial failure of it; and they will work it much nearer to success than any one else can. Exposing in a shallow pan will certainly let some aroma get away; but what are you going to do? Artificial heat will do worse. And I doubt if the vacuum pan would be any improvement in that respect. Earnest determination not to have thin honey will suppress the most of it. And when one does have it I guess that long exposure in a deep storage, letting the water rise and pass off,

while part of the aroma remains because down where it can't evaporate, is about the best one can do. But look a little out. Changes in the direction of spoiling may come faster than ripening. The shallow pan in a hot, well ventilated chamber may be the best sometimes, notwithstanding loss of aroma. Who will notice aroma anyhow in a honey which has begun to be slightly tart, and also begun to have a mean taste, indescribable, but entirely undesirable?

OVERSTOCKING—AN ANTI-SWARM REMEDY.

Deep entrances and selection in breeding will no doubt help to some extent about undesirable swarming; and so in torrid climates (or torrid days in nominally temperate climates) will double covers; yet the suspicion forces itself upon my mind that the real relief of H. L. Jones in Australia is the same as mine here—overstocking of the location, that king of anti-swarm remedies. It is quite desirable not to be fooled in such a matter as this. Number of bees may remain stationary if the pasturage is half plowed up. Also the honey supply need not be past if the pollen supply is over-reach. Page 536.

AN EXTRA-EARLY FALL FASHION.

And it's a new dress Miss Journie has, is it, and all to make her look young? Faith, and does she think she can hide the fact that she's comin' forty by a new dress? And wasn't the ould dress as becomin' as any in town, sure? Why need she be worritin' the other girls and their spon-sors by her extra-early fall fashions?

Don't you know I'm really queer on the subject of such changes in the papers I read. (I don't know whether any one else is affected that way or not.) It almost always takes me awhile to get reconciled to the change so as to like it even as well as the old style. Eventually I wonder at myself, and wouldn't go back for anything.

BEES AND BOYS.

Bee-keeping for boys, to keep them on the farm, page 548. Well, it may work sometimes; but usually when a boy is old enough to keep bees his heart has already gone to the city, or somewhere off the farm, and the remedy would come too late. 'Specs it would work better if begun a good deal earlier. At the place I call home are two boys that call me "Uncle Em." One is five and the other seven. Without any initiative of mine they long ago prest me to the promise that I would give them some bees when they got old enough. Two colonies to each it was to be. They sagely consider that two colonies would be very much nicer than one. This anticipation looks very big on their horizon; and they talk of it a great deal. They don't throw dirt and clubs at the entrances of my hives now, at least not exactly as they used to do. But they often run needless risks of being stung on purpose to get themselves injured to stings; and a sting seldom swells much on them now. They catch bees in hollyhocks, and hive them in fruit-cans—or did till no more fruit-cans for breakage could be obtained of mamma. It strikes me that we have here a pointer as to how to make a bee-keeper if desirable to make one.

IMPRISONMENT OF NUCLEI.

Anent the Somerford plan of nuclei I guess the damage from imprisonment of the bees is less than it would be from the desertions which otherwise occur; also that making exit difficult is better than making it impossible. But don't forget to see that they have plenty of water poured into empty comb. Page 548.

A MIGHTY BUMP OF FAITH.

My, how Rambler's bump of faith is developing! He sees a coming uncapping-machine that will uncap eight combs a minute (whole apiary in an hour), and a self-puffing smoker that will let the bee-man use both hands for something else! Page 551.

"LOST SWARMS."

On Wm. M. Whitney's problem, page 555, I'll guess the swarm went without clustering because they had been out several times before, and came back unseen—last time only the day before. A little later in point of time a wandering swarm of small size entered the same hive—because it was exhaling odor, and too much in a disturbance to fight. Having now a queen that could fly (and plenty of practice), the rest was easy as rolling off a log. In the common case of swarm intrusion which lasts only over night, both queens usually survive, I believe.

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To the third	250.00
To the next 5, \$50.00 each.....	250.00
To the next 40, \$25.00 each.....	1,000.00
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To the next 100, \$5.00 each.....	500.00
198 cash prizes	\$5,000.00

TO AID GUESSERS:

McKinley's popular vote in 1896	7,107,304
Bryan's popular vote in 1896.....	6,533,088

Our Offer:

We have made arrangements with the Publishers' Guarantee Association, of Chicago, to enable our subscribers and friends to participate in these great cash prizes. Every one is invited to participate, and for each three months' subscription to the Farm, Field and Fireside sent us, accompanied by 25 cents, a guess will be allowed. Those remitting 50 cents for six months' subscription will be allowed two guesses, and those remitting \$1.00 for one year's subscription will be allowed four guesses. This applies both to new subscribers and to renewals. Present subscribers can send in their guesses, accompanied by the money, and their subscription will be extended.

How to Guess:

When you send in your subscription you make your guess. Be sure you write your name and address and guess as plainly as possible. As soon as we receive your subscription we will fill out and send you a certificate corresponding to guess made by you, which will entitle you to any prize that you may draw. Be sure and keep your certificate. We will file the duplicate with the Publishers' Guarantee Association. Every subscriber will receive as many certificates and have as many guesses as he sends subscriptions to Farm, Field and Fireside.

In case of a tie, or that two or more estimators are equally correct, prizes will be divided equally between them.

CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

My Candidate is

My Guess is

My Name is

Address.....

This Contest
will close
November 5, 1900,

at 6:00 p.m., and awards will be made as soon as the official count is announced. Address,

FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE,

710 Masonic Temple,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Root's Column

What They Say of THE ABC of Bee-Culture

We have just received the latest edition of this manual of apiculture, publish by the celebrated house of The A. I. Root Co., and, after having gone over it attentively, we do not fear to affirm that it is the most learned treatise that has ever been published on bees and their culture.

This work was written for American novices, but it will be none the less profitable to skillful practitioners who will find mentioned therein all the discoveries and progress in modern apiculture. Its title, "A B C of Bee-Culture," is too modest; it deserves, rather, to be called an encyclopedia of bee-culture. This work is, in fact, a veritable magazine where all questions relative to apicultural science are explained with the greatest thoroughness. The subjects in it are arranged in alphabetical order, with numerous engravings, finely executed, which aid to a proper understanding of the text.

Since the first edition, publish in 1877, 67,000 copies have been sold. This unprecedented success indicates sufficiently the value of the work, which, in every respect, is a perfect one. The typography, the illustrations, the paper, the binding, leave nothing to be desired. Let no one believe here that we make an idle boast. The humble praise we have accorded this work is based on its real merit, to which the masters of apicultural science have already rendered the most flattering testimonies.

The well-known editor of Gleanings in Bee-Culture, one of the bee-journals the most widely known, is better situated than anybody else to follow the progress of modern apiculture. Not only is Mr. E. R. Root in correspondence with the leading lights in modern apiculture, but he is at the head of the most extensive apicultural establishment that exists. Not only has he gathered together the experiences of the most celebrated bee-keepers during the past 22 years, but, before accepting them and putting them in his book, he has carefully tested them all, and has experimented with all in his own apiary; hence one should look in this book for the most recent conclusions in movable-frame apiculture. It is there, also, that one will find the best systems. Nowhere, it is well known, has the development of apiculture been so great as in North America. The Americans, eminently industrious and practical, have made bee-keeping a special source of revenue. It is, consequently, of great interest to study their methods, the best of which are explained in the A B C of Bee-Culture, and which will, we believe, extend the horizon of all beginners who have entered the apicultural field with the object of making it a means of livelihood. We do not know how to urge those of our readers any more strongly, if they understand English, to get this book. We hope to see it published in French. We are satisfied that it would have in France, as well as in America, a considerable success.

L. P. PRIEUR.
Revue Eclectique, Sainte Soline, par Lezay,
Deux Sevres, France, February, 1900.

While the book has been enlarged, and hundreds of pages have been rewritten and revised, the price will be the same as before: \$1.20 postpaid, or \$1.00 by express or freight with other goods; or when sent with our journal, GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE, which is a constant appendix to the A B C book, a journal beautifully printed and illustrated, 42 pages, for the very low price of \$1.75 for the two. For quantity of up-to-date bee-literature there is nothing else offered at this low price.

The new edition will be ready for delivery about Nov. 15. Send your orders at once to get a copy of the first lot from the bindery. Orders filled in rotation. Orders may be sent to the undersigned, or to any dealer in bee-keepers' supplies, or to booksellers generally.

THE A. I. ROOT CO.,
MEDINA, OHIO.

GENERAL ITEMS

Season's Report—Dog Stung by Bees

The honey crop in this section is short about one-half. I have 4 apiaries, two located near large fields of sweet clover, and I secured 5,000 pounds from those two with 150 colonies of bees. The other two consisted of about 125 colonies, and depended principally on basswood for a surplus. I secured from these latter two only 2,500 pounds.

While extracting about the first of June, a mad dog came into the apiary; the bees were pretty cross, so I had a little fun. I have heard it said that a mad dog will not halloo or complain from any sort of punishment, but that one did. I did not think about the dog being mad at the time. I thought it strange that he should lie down and snap at the bees as he did. I have seen several dogs stung, but they would run off as soon as the first bees stung them. I could have killed this one easily, but supposed it belonged to some negroes near the apiary. A few hours afterward, some negroes killed him, and came to the apiary and told me about his being mad. I concluded then that anything a lot of angry bees could not run, did not have much life in it.

J. M. CUTTS.
Montgomery Co., Ala., Sept. 22.

Cushions for Bee-hive Incubators.

What material does Mr. Norton use to stuff the cushion in his bee-hive incubator? Also, what is the advantage of chaff hives in this (Texas) climate, as incubators? I am satisfied Mr.

YOU OUGHT TO KNOW
everything between the covers
of our
20th CENTURY POULTRY BOOK
in order to best succeed in the poultry business. It tells everything necessary and no more. It's a compend of poultry knowledge. And other things it fully describes
Reliable Incubators and Brooders, which are known and used all over the world. We mail the book for 10 cents as long as they last. Hurry your order in at once.
Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box B-2 Quincy, Ill.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

DITTMER'S FOUNDATION

Wholesale and Retail

This foundation is made by an absolutely non-dipping process, thereby producing a perfectly clear and pliable foundation that retains the odor and color of beeswax, and is free from dirt.

Working wax into foundation for cash, a specialty. Write for samples and prices.

A full line of Supplies at the very lowest prices, and in any quantity. Best quality and prompt shipment. Send for large, illustrated catalog.

GUS. DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.
Beeswax Wanted.

Best on Earth
What? Our New Champion Winter-Cases. And to introduce them throughout the United States and Canada we will sell them at a liberal discount until Oct. 15, 1900. Send for quotations. We are also headquarters for the NO-Drip SHIPPING-CASES.
R. H. SCHMIDT & CO.
Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Help the Hens

and
They'll
Help
You.

Cut green bone supplied just the element needed for winter egg production. The HUMPHREY Green Bone and Vegetable Cutter will cut more bone in less time with less labor than any other cutter made. We make a positive guarantee on this. Your money back if you want it. Send for our free catalogue and our record book.

HUMPHREY & SONS, Box 56, JOLIET, ILL.

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WANTED.

Comb or Extracted Honey in exchange for Belgian Hares. Fine Does, bred to extra-fine Buck, \$8 to \$12. Good Bucks, \$5 to \$10. Say what you have.

E. T. ABBOTT,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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The American Poultry Journal

325 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

A Journal that is over a quarter of a century old and is still growing must possess intrinsic merit of its own, and its field must be a valuable one. Such is the

American Poultry Journal.

50 cents a Year. Mention the Bee Journal.

GINSENG—Book all about it 4c. Tell how to grow this great money maker. Write to-day. AMERICAN GINSENG GARDENS, Rose Hill, ILL
38E8t Mention the American Bee Journal.

BARNES' FOOT POWER MACHINERY

Read what J. I. PARENT of Charlton, N. Y., says: "We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter, 50 chaff hives with 7-in. cap. 100 honey racks, 500 brood frames, 2,000 honey boxes, and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives, etc., to make, and we expect to do it with this Saw. It will do what you say it will." Catalog and price-list free.
Address, W. F. & JOHN BARNES,
5Ct 995 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

The Rural Californian

Tells all about Bees in California. The yields and Price of Honey; the Pasturage and Nectar Producing Plants; the Bee-Ranches and how they are conducted. In fact the entire field is fully covered by an expert bee-man. Besides this the paper also tells you all about California Agriculture and Horticulture. \$1.00 per year; 6 months, 50 cents. Sample copies, 10 cents.

THE RURAL CALIFORNIAN,
218 North Main Street, - LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

BEES FOR SALE

Full colonies of good stock shpt. in 8-frame hive, complete, \$4.00; in 10-frame hive, \$4.50. B. A. ALDRICH, Smithland, Woodbury Co., Iowa.

37Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

BEES QUEENS
Smokers, Sections
Combs, Foundations
And all Apiarists Supplies
cheap. Send for
E. T. FLanagan, Bellville, ILL
FREE Catalogue.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing advertisers.

Oct. 4, 1900.

The Bee-Keeper's Guide

Or, Manual of the Apiary,

BY
PROF. A. J. COOK.

460 Pages—16th (1899) Edition—18th Thousand—\$1.25 postpaid.

A description of the book here is quite unnecessary—it is simply the most complete scientific and practical bee-book publish'd to-day. Fully illustrated, and all written in the most fascinating style. The author is also too well-known to the whole bee-world to require any introduction. No bee-keeper is fully equip't, or his library complete, without THE BEE-KEEPERS' GUIDE.

This 16th and latest edition of Prof. Cook's magnificent book of 460 pages, in neat and substantial cloth binding, we propose to give away to our present subscribers, for the work of getting NEW subscribers for the American Bee Journal.

Given for TWO New Subscribers.

The following offer is made to PRESENT subscribers only, and no premium is also given to the two NEW subscribers—simply the Bee Journal for one year:

Send us TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal (with \$2.00), and we will mail you a copy of Prof. Cook's book FREE as a premium. Prof. Cook's book alone sent for \$1.25, or we club it with the Bee Journal for a year—both for only \$1.75. But surely anybody can get only TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal for a year, and thus get the book as a premium. Let every body try for it. Will YOU have one?

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,
118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

California! If you care to know of its Fruits, Flowers, Climate or Resources, send for a sample copy of California's Favorite Paper—

The Pacific Rural Press,
The leading Horticultural and Agricultural paper of the Pacific Coast. Publish weekly, handsomely illustrated, \$2.00 per annum. Sample copy free.

PACIFIC RURAL PRESS,
330 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Norton is right, and glad of it, as I have been working on the same thing at odd times since 1898, on the till or drawer system. I learned that the colony would swarm with very light flows.

This has been a poor season for surplus honey—a continuation of short flows all summer. It has been fine for increase. My apiary has increased from 30, spring count, to 82, with clipp'd queens, and only 1200 pounds of extracted honey. There is a full flow of white chapperall now on, and the broomweed and other fall producers are looking fine. J. M. McCURDY.
Fri Co., Tex., Sept. 14.

[Mr. Norton replies as follows to the above.—EDITOR.]

In reply to the letter from J. M. McCurdy, I would say that I consider the chaff packing in my hives just as necessary in Texas as Illinois, as it equalizes the temperature, thus avoiding changes that would destroy the eggs. It is very essential that the bees fill the body of the hive, and cluster on all side-walls to attain success. Five or six frames should be well filled with brood, and hen's eggs may be placed over the cluster as early in the spring

The Best Dishorner.
The easiest on both operator and cow, because it makes the smoothest, quickest cut, is the
CONVEX DISHORNER.
My Hunker Stock Holder and calf dishorners are equally good. All dishorning appliances
Illustrated
Book Free.
GEO. WEBSTER, Box 123, Christiansburg, Pa.
Western trade supplied from Chicago.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

For Sale APIARY IN Basswood Belt in WISCONSIN. For particulars address M. H. WRIGHT, Greenwood, Clark Co., Wis.
39A4t Please mention Bee Journal.

Belgian Hare Guide AND DIRECTORY OF BREEDERS. Price 25c
Inland Poultry Journal Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing

DR. PEIRO.
34 Central Music Hall, CHICAGO.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Golden Italian Queens.

By return mail, 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen. They pleased every customer this year; well, why not? They are the prettiest, gentlest and best hustlers you ever saw.

MUTH'S

Square Glass Honey-Jars.

Just the package for home trade. Full line of ROOT'S GOODS at their prices.

HONEY.

Have you any FANCY WHITE comb or extracted honey for sale? Also beeswax wanted.

C. H. W. WEBER,
2146 Central Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Queen-Clipping Device Free....

The MONETTE Queen-Clipping Device is a fine thing for use in catching and clipping Queens wings. We mail it for 25 cents; or will send it FREE as a premium for sending us ONE NEW subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year at \$1.00; or for \$1.10 we will mail the Bee Journal one year and the Clipping Device. Address,
GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY,
118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

FREE FOR A MONTH

If you are interested in Sheep in any way you cannot afford to be without the best Sheep Paper publish'd in the United States.

Wool Markets and Sheep

has a hobby which is the sheep-breeder and his industry, first, foremost and all the time. Are you interested? Write to-day.

WOOL MARKETS AND SHEEP, CHICAGO, ILL.

STUDY EMPLOYMENT at home or traveling \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day guaranteed. Send for particulars at once.

THE INTERSTATE ART CO., ALVERTON, PA.

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We Can't Give Away Anything

You pay for what you get in this world. You understand that. But as a business proposition we want you to try our great medicine for Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Insomnia, "the Blues," and like complaints—

Laxative NERVO-VITAL Tablets

We know you won't buy it, until you know something about it. The best way to get you to know how good it is, is to let you try it. That's what we do. Send stamp for "Health" booklet, and we will send you a free sample package, that you may try it yourself. We know you will always keep it in the house, if you once try it. What fairer offer could we make? At all Druggists—10 and 25 cents.

Handsome Stick Pin FREE!

MODERN REMEDY COMPANY, KEWANEE, ILLINOIS.

[This company will do exactly as it promises.—Editors.]

If, instead of sending for a sample, you send us 25c we will send you "Health" booklet, a 25c box and a handsome gold stick-pin, set with emerald, ruby or pearl, warranted to be worth double the money. Order by number. This is an extra introductory offer. Only one pin to one person. If unsatisfactory, money returned. Send now while the offer is good.



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Oct. 4, 1900.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Last winter's cut of basswood is the whitest it has been for many seasons. We are now making sections out of this new stock and therefore are in a position to furnish you with the very finest quality in the market.

LEWIS WHITE-POLISHT SECTIONS

Are perfect in workmanship and color.

Orders shipped immediately upon receipt. A complete line of everything needed in the apiary. Five different styles of Bee-Hives.

Lewis Foundation Fastener simplest and best machine for the purpose. Price, ONE DOLLAR, without Lamp.

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Special Southwestern Agent.

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We Are Importers and Breeders

of Belgian Hares. Our stud is led by Wantage Fox, (score 96); Champion Duke of Cheshire, (winner 13 First and Gold medal); Buttercup (score 96). We have an unusually good lot of youngsters. For prices, etc., address our Chicago office.

**CALIFORNIA BELGIAN HARE ASSOCIATION,
Breeding Farm, Alameda, California.** 340 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ills.

**"The Prohibition Hand-Book
and Voter's Manual," Size, 5x7 Inches; 50 Pages.**

It contains Platform, Sketches, Pictures and Letters of Acceptance of Candidates and much valuable Statistical matter. Full of Facts. An Argument Settler. Pass them around. Price, 10c per copy, postpaid; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid. Send your order at once to

ALONZO E. WILSON, Room 823—153 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

The Novelty Pocket-Knife.

Your Name and Address on one side—Three Bees on the other side.



[THIS CUT IS THE FULL SIZE OF THE KNIFE.]

Your Name on the Knife.—When ordering, be sure to say just what name and address you wish put on the knife.

The Novelty Knife is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed the name and residence of the subscriber, and on the other side pictures of a Queen, Drone, and Worker, as shown here.

The Material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring-steel, and the finish of the handle as described above. It will last a long time, with proper usage.

Why Own the Novelty Knife? In case a good knife is lost, the chances are the owner will never recover it; but if the "Novelty" is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the knife. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the "Novelties," your POCKET-KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your relatives will at once be notified of the accident.

How appropriate this knife is for a present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, or a lady to a gentleman, the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

How to Get this Valuable Knife.—We send it postpaid for \$1.10, or give it as a Premium to the one sending us THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal (with \$3.00). We will club the Novelty Knife and the Bee Journal for one year, both for \$1.90.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Mich. St., Chicago, Ill.

*Please allow about two weeks for your knife order to be filled.

**Please mention the Bee Journal when writing
Advertisers.**

as bees are in this condition. If your bees show signs of swarming during the time you are hatching chickens in the hives, use the extractor freely—it will stop swarming, and not lower the temperature.

I consider any material similar to oats chaff just as good, tho I have used oats chaff mostly. **J. G. NORTON.**

It is Willow-Herb.

Is the enclosed plant willow-herb? I have been told that it is. I saw hundreds of acres of it in full bloom a month ago, about 75 miles from here, and if it is the willow-herb I shall make arrangements to have my bees there next year. **JOHN ATKINSON.**

Crow Wing Co., Minn., Aug. 29.

Pleurisy-Root or Milkweed.

I enclose a plant I would like to have named. It yields a good deal of pollen. Does it yield any honey?

Cook Co., Ill. **JOHN ROORDA.**

Prof. Walton replies as follows:

The plant is the butterfly-weed, or pleurisy-root, *Asclepias tuberosa*, and belongs to the milkweed family. Nearly all milkweeds have an abundance of pollen in waxy masses suspended from the stigma. They furnish considerable nectar, and the bees going in quest of it carry the pollen from flower to flower, and thus aid in cross-fertilization. In the "Bee-Keepers' Guide" milkweed is mentioned as a good honey-plant.—**C. L. WALTON.**

Almost a Total Failure.

The honey crop is an almost total failure in this part of Minnesota. In one or two places a little surplus was secured, but with most bee-keepers it was not.

Bees have plenty for winter, mostly from sweet clover and wild buckwheat, which took a second growth after the heavy rains in August. How it will do for wintering is a question.

J. M. DOUDNA.

Douglas Co., Minn., Sept. 20.

Pinweed.

Prof. Walton, reporting on a plant specimen sent to us and mentioned a few weeks ago, by E. B. Kauffman, of Lebanon Co., Pa., says this:

"The specimen sent for identification is pinweed, *lechea minor*. It is quite common in dry, sandy soil, and blossoms from June to September. It is an indifferent honey-producing plant."

Bees Away Up North.

The precious colony I wrote about last fall is my precious colony still, tho it is divided into three thriving little communities now. It came out strong in the spring, and found its way to the sugar-bush, where we had some maple trees cut down. The stumps were running over with sap, which delighted the bees till they got the pussy-willows and dandelions. But when fruit-bloom came they fairly took possession of the garden. The noise they made was wonderful, and they look so strong we were afraid

Sharples Cream Separators: Profitable Dairying

they would swarm out and leave us, so we divided them, putting the queen on the new stand, and left the bees to do the rest. But after all this they sent off a swarm, tho' we had no trouble in hiving them, and at the end of July we had a nice lot of honey—the best I ever tasted, I think.

This is a nice place for honey-bees after all. I would like to get one of Dr. Miller's queens for the poorest colony, I think, as I am not quite sure about their queen. I see some white babies being carried out—not full size, so I fear laying workers.

We have had a very severe drouth the last six weeks, but are having a good rain now. TOM HENRY.

Muskoka, Canada, Sept. 19.

Pleased With Tall Sections and Fences.

I have five 8-frame hives with Ideal supers and section fence-separators. I am well pleased with the fence-separators. I got 148 sections of nice water-white honey from one colony in the spring, and I now have about 25 sections of dark honey on the same hive, which I shall not take off. My other four colonies did well. I will not get any fall honey on account of drouth, as we have had no rain for two months. Holly is our main white honey producer here, beginning to bloom about May 1st and continuing about five weeks.

I take four bee-papers and read them thoroly. I also have some good textbooks. I hope every reader appreciates the American Bee Journal as I do, and that it may long continue to send out its weekly budget of interesting information.

JOHN P. MCCASLIN.

Grenada Co., Miss., Sept. 18.

Illinois.—The annual meeting of the Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association, will be held in the Court House in Freeport, Ill., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 16 and 17, 1900. All are cordially invited to attend.

B. KENNEDY, Sec.

R. F. D. No. 5, Rockford, Ill.

Convex Dishorner.—We notice with pleasure the advertisement of George Webster, of Christiana, Pa., elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Webster will be remembered as the manufacturer of the celebrated Convex Dishorner, the firm having been formerly Webster & Dickinson. Some months ago Mr. Webster purchased his partner's entire interest and now is sole owner of the business. A very convenient feature of his sales department is the branch in Chicago from which western orders are filled. All orders, however, go to Christiana as heretofore. Mr. Webster is advertising several new special appliances—one a calf dishorner, and another his Buckner stock-holder—a most effective aid to proper dishorning. It is to the interest of every breeder of cattle to correspond with Mr. Webster and get his catalog, not forgetting to mention the American Bee Journal.

The Mississippi Valley Democrat

—AND—

Journal of Agriculture,

ST. LOUIS MO.

A wide-awake, practical Western paper for wide-awake, practical Western farmers, stock-raisers, poultry people and fruit-growers, to learn the science of breeding, feeding and management. Special departments for horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and dairy. No farmer can afford to do without it.

It stands for American farmers and producers. It is the leading exponent of agriculture as a business, and at the same time the champion of the Agricultural States and the producer in politics. Subscription, One Dollar a Year.

* Write for Sample Copy



M. T. PHILLIPS, Pomery, Pa., (Successor to A. C. BROSIUS).

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

BEE-SUPPLIES!

* Root's Goods at Root's Prices

POUDER'S HONEY-JARS and everything used by bee-keepers. Prompt Service—low freight rate. Catalog free. WALTER S. POUDER, 512 Mass. Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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PATENT WIRED COMB FOUNDATION

Has no Sag in Brood-Frames.

Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation

Has no Fishbone in the Surplus Honey.

Being the cleanest is usually workt the quickest of any foundation made.

J. A. VAN DEUSEN,

Sole Manufacturer,

Sprout Brook, Montgomery Co., N.Y.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

The Emerson Binder

This Emerson stiff-board Binder with cloth back for the American Bee Journal we mail for but 60 cents; or we will send it with the Bee Journal for one year—both for only \$1.40. It is a fine thing to preserve the copies of the Journal as fast as they are received. If you have this "Emerson" no further binding is necessary.

GEORGE W YORK & CO.

118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR HOMESEEKERS.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y will sell regular Homeseekers' Excursion tickets to all points in South Dakota, at one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip, on Sept. 18 and Oct. 2, 1900. This will enable parties to visit the Corn Belt Exposition to be held in Mitchell, S. D., Sept. 26 to Oct. 4, 1900, inclusive. This exposition is held to demonstrate the great agricultural resources, wealth and possibilities of this thriving State. The exposition is held in a gorgeously decorated corn-palace, which for beauty can hardly be excelled anywhere by a building of a temporary nature. There are thousands of acres of cheap lands left in South Dakota that will, under the present conditions in that State rapidly increase in price, and the holding of this corn-palace with its many attractions, that both amuse and instruct, should be an opportunity that all land and investment seekers should embrace.

For further information apply to any ticket agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, or address Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

39A3t

The Humphrey Bone-Cutter advertisement appears in this issue, and we very gladly call the attention of our readers to it. The Humphrey machine is not an experiment; Mr. Humphrey, the maker, is both a skilled machinist and a practical poultryman. They are issuing a very handsome catalog of which their Egg Record is a new feature. Write to Humphrey & Sons, Joliet, Ill., and mention this paper.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKEET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Choice to fancy comb is selling at 15@16c per pound; good to No. 1, 14@15c; No. 2, white, 12@13c; amber, 11@12c; off grades, including buckwheat, from 9@10c. Extracted white, 7½@8c; ambers, 7@7½c; dark and off grades, 6½@7c. Beeswax, 2½c.

The market is strong, and sales are prompt of nearly all arrivals. R. A. BURNETT & Co.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 13.—Fancy white comb honey, 14@15c; No. 1 white, 13½@14c; No. 1 amber, 12c; dark, 11@11½c. Market firm, demand good, receipts light. Beeswax, 25@30c. W. R. CROMWELL PRODUCE CO., Successors to C. C. Clemons & Co.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—Fancy one-pound comb very light receipt and much wanted at 16 cents mostly, occasionally 17c; very light supply; poor also selling 14@15c as grades. Extracted, no stock here, and not in great demand at any time in Buffalo. Fancy beeswax, 30@33c; dark, etc., 24@28c. BATTERSON & CO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Comb honey in good demand for all grades at 15@16c for fancy white; 13@14c for No. 1 white; 12c for amber and 10@11c buckwheat. Extracted in fair demand at 7@7½c for white, 6½@7c for light amber; 6c amber, and 5½c dark. Beeswax quiet and declining; selling at from 27@28c. HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Our honey market is very strong at the following prices, with supplies very light: Fancy one-pound cartons, 17c: A No. 1, 15@16c; No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 12@13c. Extracted from 7½@8½ cents, according to quality. Can see no reason why these prices should not be well maintained right thru the season.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE,

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—The demand for fancy comb honey is good and finds ready sale at 16@17c; No. 1, 15c. The demand for extracted honey at present is slow and offer same by the barrel as follows: White clover, 8½@9c; Southern, 6½@7½c; Florida, 7@8 cents, according to quality. Beeswax, 27c.

The above are MY SELLING PRICES. I do not handle any honey on commission, but pay spot cash on delivery. C. H. W. WEBER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Demand good, now at firm prices: White comb, 15@16c; mixt white, 13@15c; amber, 12@13c; buckwheat, 11@12c. Extracted, white, 8@9c; mixt white, 8@8½c; amber, 7@7½c; buckwheat, 6@6½c. H. R. WRIGHT.

DETROIT, Sept. 21.—Fancy white comb 15@16c; No. 1, 13@14c; amber and dark, 10@12c. Extracted, white, 7@8c; dark, 5@6c. Beeswax, 25@26c. M. H. HUNT & SON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—White comb, 12½@13½ cents; amber, 11½@12½c; dark, 7½@8c. Extracted, white, 7½@8c; light amber, 6½@7½c; amber, 5½@6½c. Beeswax, 26@28c.

There is a very healthy tone to the market, which bids fair to continue throughout the season. Spot supplies are light of all descriptions, and buyers are not lacking at full current rates.

WANTED—HONEY AND BEESWAX.

We have a tremendous and growing trade in this line, and would like to hear from all who have such goods to sell in any part of the country, with quality, description, and lowest cash price. THOS. C. STANLEY & SON, Fairfield, Ill.

WANTED COMB HONEY AND EXTRACTED HONEY. Will buy your honey, no matter what quantity. Mail sample with your price expected delivered in Cincinnati. I pay cash on delivery. C. H. W. WEBER, 2146 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Wanted To Buy Honey

What have you to offer
and at what price?

ED WILKINSON, Wilton, Wis.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Wanted

COMB AND EXTRACTED HONEY
State price, kind and quantity, also rate of freight to Boston. BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE,

31 and 33 Commercial Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

We have a Large Stock on hand
and can ship promptly.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR
Hives, Extractors
OR ANYTHING YOU WANT IN THE
BEE-KEEPING LINE.
WE MAKE ONLY THE BEST.

Our Falcon Sections and New Process Foundation are ahead of everything, and cost no more than other makes. New Catalog and copy of THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER free. Address,

**THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.**

W. M. GERRISH, East Notingham, N. H., carries a full line of our goods at catalog prices. Order of him and save freight.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

SWEET CLOVER
And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (white)	60c	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
Crimson Clover	70c	1.20	2.75	5.00
Alsike Clover	80c	1.50	3.50	6.50
White Clover	90c	1.70	3.75	6.50
Alfalfa Clover	80c	1.40	3.25	6.00

Prices subject to market changes.
Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

**IF YOU WANT THE
BEE-BOOK**

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other publish'd, send \$1.25 to Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif., for his

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Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

CHEAP FARM LANDS

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of Mississippi—specially adapted to the raising of

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Write for Pamphlets and Maps.

E. P. SKENE, Land Commissioner,
Ill. Cent. R.R. Co., Park Row, Room 413,
24A24 CHICAGO, ILL.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

FALL SPECIALTIES

Shipping-Cases, Root's No-Drip; Five-Gallon Cans for extracted honey, Danz. Cartons for comb honey. Cash or trade for beeswax. Send for catalog. M. H. Hunt & Son, Bell Branch, Mich.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

23rd Year Dadant's Foundation. 23rd Year

We guarantee satisfaction. ***

What more can anybody do? BEAUTY, PURITY, FIRMNESS, No SAGGING, NO LOSS.
PATENT WEED-PROCESS SHEETING.

Why does it sell so well?

Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other.
Because in 23 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

Send name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material.
We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, Revised

The Classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by Mail.

Beeswax Wanted ***

AT ALL TIMES.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,
Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.

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MADE TO ORDER.



Bingham Brass Smokers,

Made of sheet-brass which does not rust or burn but should last a life-time. You need one, but they cost 25 cents more than tin of the same size. The little pen cut shows our brass hinge put on the three larger sizes.

No wonder Bingham's 4-inch Smoke Engine goes without puffing and does not



DROP INKY DROPS.

The perforated steel fire-grate has 381 holes to air the fuel and support the fire. Prices: Heavy Tin Smoke Engine, four-inch Stove, per mail, \$1.50; 3½-inch, \$1.10; three-inch, \$1.00; 2½-inch, 90 cents; two-inch, 65 cents.

BINGHAM SMOKERS

are the original, and have all the improvements, and have been the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE for 22 years. Address, T. F. BINGHAM, FARWELL, MICH.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

QUEENS

Untested Queens, Italian, 60 cents. Tested, \$1. From honey-gathering stock. We keep in stock a full line of popular Apiarian Supplies. Catalog free.

Apiaries—Glen Cove, L.I. I. J. STRINGHAM, 105 Park Place, New York, N.Y.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Four Celluloid Queen-Buttons Free

AS A PREMIUM

For sending us ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER to the Bee Journal for the balance of this year, with 30 cents, we will mail you FOUR of these pretty buttons for wearing on the coat-lapel. (You can wear one and give the others to the children.) The queen has a golden tinge.

This offer is made only to our present regular subscribers.

NOTE.—One reader writes: "I have every reason to believe that it would be a very good idea for every bee-keeper to wear one [of the buttons] as it will cause people to ask questions about the busy bee, and many a conversation thus started would wind up with the sale of more or less honey; at any rate, it would give the bee-keeper a superior opportunity to enlighten many a person in regard to honey and bees."

Prices of Buttons alone, postpaid: One button, 8 cts.; 2 buttons, 6 cts. each; 5 or more, 5 cts. each. (Stamps taken.) Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., CHICAGO.

